SUBJECT NAACP

FILE NUMBER 61-3176

SECTION NUMBER 7

SERIALS 146 - 162

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA . FILE NO. [redacted]-3050 SAC

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	9/9/43	7/6,9/43	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7C
b7D

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject had a two day convention in Florence, South Carolina on June 13 and 14, 1943 at which THURGOOD MARSHALL, National Counselor of the organization, was the principal speaker. [redacted] Informants state the meetings dealt principally with general betterment of conditions for negroes, but all were urged to be Americans first and look to racial advancement secondly.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-23-80 BY SP6 SKW

DETAILS: AT FLORENCE, SOUTH CAROLINA:

b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that subject organization was going to have a convention in Florence on June 13 and 14, 1943, and that the national attorney for the organization was to be the principal speaker.

b7D

[redacted] said that he planned to attend as many of the meetings as he could and that he understood they were to deal principally with attempts presently being made to improve the status of colored school teachers in

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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61-3176-146

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South Carolina. He said that a law-suit was to be instituted and that he was not in accord with such methods. [redacted] agreed to attend as many meetings as he could and to advise the Savannah Field Division of the nature of the meetings. He said he had met THURGOOD MARSHALL, national counsel for the subject organization, and that he believes him to be a loyal American who will go as far as he can to further the aims of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but will not permit anything radical to be done to accomplish desired ends.

[redacted] advised he is affiliated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but that he was well aware of the fact that subversive influences might infiltrate into the organization, and stated he would attend all the meetings and advise the Savannah Field Division of what took place. He also stated that MARSHALL is a loyal American and said that although he would be militant in helping the organization to achieve its aims, he would not allow the use of force or un-American or illegal means. [redacted] voluntarily stated that he was aware that Communists had attempted to use colored persons to further the ends of the Communist Party and stated he did not believe that this was nearly as prevalent in the South as it is in the North.

[redacted] advised the meetings had been held as scheduled and that they were held at color churches or in the library of the colored high school.

[redacted] stated that as far as they knew the meetings had been very quite and there had been no repercussions of any sort.

[redacted] advised he had attended several of the meetings and that they progressed in a quiet manner and that there was no evidence of anything unusual, either as far as Communist infiltration or anything of an agitated nature was concerned.

[redacted] advised that THURGOOD MARSHALL was present as scheduled and said he began his principal speech by criticizing United States Senator E. D. SMITH of South Carolina in a rather humorous vein.

The following is the text of an article which appeared in the Florence, South Carolina morning newspaper on June 18, 1943:

> "THURGOOD MARSHALL of New York, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said that claims that Negroes had been denied their right to vote in South Carolina had been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
>
> "MARSHALL was critical of Senator ELLISON D. (Cotton Ed) SMITH, (D., S. C.) who had been one of the chief opponents

"of legislation to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in general elections in South Carolina and other southern states.

"'I couldn't stand before a South Carolina audience and not request that "Cotton Ed" Smith be taken out of the senate of the United States,' he shouted.

"A suit seeking equalization of white and Negro school teachers' salaries will be brought in federal court here within a month, Marshall, who will lead in the action for the NAACP, told approximately 300 Negroes in a meeting at Bethel Ame church here."

MARSHALL mentioned the recent riots in Detroit, Michigan and attributed them to subversive groups. He also discussed treatment of colored people by the United States Army and was very praiseworthy of the way in which the Army and the entire Federal Government treats colored people. However, he stated this is not true of very many local agencies and cited examples of mistreatment of colored soldiers by local Police officials.

MARSHALL said the war was being fought for the benefit of all and that colored people had more to gain than white persons for white persons already had all rights that could be desired, whereas victory could also open the door for the black man. He said colored persons also had more to lose, for they would be punished more, should Axis nations be victorious. In general terms he condemned subversive organizations of all kind, and warned negroes against allying themselves with any such organizations. He said they should be ever alert to advancing the cause of colored people, but they should be Americans first and strive for their own betterment secondly. He said that Communists were not as active among the colored people today as they were fifteen years ago, for the colored people have found that Communism does not give them what they expect to get.

These latter statements were made by MARSHALL in a principal speech in the Trinity Baptist Church, on the first day of the meeting. He was also active in the other meetings, which were devoted to the question of teachers salaries in South Carolina and the question of enfranchising negroes in the South

b7D [redacted]

-- CLOSED --

4-750 (2-7-79)

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DO-8

OFFICE OF DIR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF I. VESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

Sept. 21 1943

Time 5:00PM

Name MR. WALTER WHITE, Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People tele locally

Referred to

Details: ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~ HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-25-80 BY Sp 6stle

When advised the Director was not in the office, Mr. White stated he ~~would like~~ an appointment with Mr. Hoover sometime soon at his convenience. Mr. White stated he would like to be advised and could be reached at NATIONAL 5794.

After checking, it was ascertained [redacted] was familiar with this organization as a letter had been received last week asking that the Director make a statement of commendation concerning one of the individuals connected with this organization who is retiring after twenty or thirty years service.

[redacted] stated a complete memorandum was being prepared for the Director's information, and this matter would be handled [illegible] Sept 23 1943.

RECORDED & INDEXED

mhk 533

28 SEP 28 1943

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

b7C

b7C

61-3176-141

471E FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated at CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA File No. 100-[redacted]

Report Made at	Date Made	Period	Report Made by
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	9-23-43	7-21;8-18,19,20,21,23,24,27,30;9-6,17-43	[redacted]

Title

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS: Investigation of NAACP at Statesville and Charlotte, N. C., indicates the chapters are presently active in those cities. Salisbury Chapter reported to have surrendered charter over a year ago, and activities carried on through the Civic League. Asheville Chapter presently believed to be inactive, although attempt being made to increase membership. Attempts being made in Statesville and Charlotte to better race relationships through mixed meetings of colored and white community leaders. Activities of NAACP apparently directed toward end of bettering conditions for the Negro. No indications of any Communistic or other foreign influence at work in any of the chapters at the present time.

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY [illegible]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-26-90

P - Referred to Naval Investigative Service

Approved and Forwarded: Edward Scheidt SAC

61-3176-148

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8 - Charlotte (2 for File 100-3051)

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50 OCT 29 1943

Charlotte 100-937 CONFIDENTIAL

b7C

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 6-26-43 at Charlotte, North Carolina.

DETAILS: AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

b7D [redacted] was interviewed on August 27, 1943, at which time she stated that a great many of the NAACP meetings in Charlotte were held at the Bethlehem Center, 301 South Caldwell Street, which is a Methodist settlement house [redacted] She was, however, not familiar with the activities of the NAACP in Charlotte, but did have information with respect to certain individuals who are connected with the NAACP.

b7C With respect to [redacted] she advised that he was a highly respected Negro in Charlotte.

[redacted] is in her opinion, a more radical Negro leader than some of the other members of the Chapter, but she did not believe that he had any Communistic tendencies.

b7D With respect to the Negro situation in general, [redacted] stated that the Negroes were becoming very rabid about and attached much importance to being addressed by the title of Mr., Miss, or Mrs. She feels that only education amongst the white people will result in recognition being given to such titles where it is really deserved.

b7D In riding the busses in Charlotte [redacted] stated that she had recently gotten the idea that there was some unrest amongst the Negroes, and that the agitation was coming from outside of Charlotte, but she was unable to give any further information in this respect. She stated that there had been several incidents arising over seating arrangements on local busses, but she felt that these were not necessarily organized attempts at agitation, but mere spontaneous outbursts. She stated that it was her opinion that having some Negro police officers in the city of Charlotte had helped a great deal.

b7D [redacted] it has been brought out by the Negroes that they have made a number of gains during the War, and are concerned about losing some of these advantages after the War is over. This results in unrest amongst them. She had no knowledge of any efforts to organize domestic help in or about Charlotte. It was her opinion that JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, a colored university in Charlotte, was a great influence for good amongst the local Negroes. She advised that individuals who were reliable and interested in the Negro problem in

b7C Charlotte are: [redacted]

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b7C [redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

On August 30, 1943, [redacted] was interviewed, at which time he advised that he was [redacted] interviewed in the Negro problem in the South. However, he advised that he was unable to furnish much information with respect to the NAACP and its activities. He did state that he was not aware of any subversive or Communistic influence amongst the Negroes or any of their advancement groups in the Charlotte area. He mentioned a newspaper called "THE VOICE" which is published in New York City, saying that it was distributed somewhat throughout this part of the country and was inflamatory by nature. [redacted]

On the same date [redacted] a Negro living [redacted] in Charlotte, was interviewed, but was unable to furnish any pertinent information with respect to the NAACP, its membership, or activities.

b7C
b7D

On September 17, 1943, the writer interviewed [redacted] However, she did state that she was not aware that there were any indications of subversive influences at work amongst the Negroes in Charlotte, either in the NAACP or in any other organization or group.

[redacted] She stated that the NAACP group in Charlotte is not a militant group and does not tend to incite hatred or malice amongst its members. At the present time there is a membership drive underway to increase the membership of the Local Chapter to 1500 people. She stated that it was her opinion that this goal would not be reached.

[redacted] several "poor Negroes and poor whites" [redacted] were distributing literature, [redacted] which indicated that they might be working along Communistic lines. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that amongst the membership of the local NAACP are a few level-headed intelligent white people who are trying

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to work with the Negroes for the betterment of that race. She mentioned as one of these individuals a [redacted]

When questioned about some of the individuals who are non-members of the local NAACP she made the following remarks:

b7C [redacted] is a man who is anxious to be a "big shot" amongst the Negroes in his community, and sometimes uses the wrong method of approach in order to secure leadership, but he does not intend any harm.

[redacted] spends a lot of time attempting to get the Negro a fair deal in the local courts. She has heard him say that he has no complaint whatsoever to make of the treatment which he has received from white lawyers and judges in the city of Charlotte. He is a staunch worker in the local NAACP Chapter.

b7C [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Chapter, but not very active in its work.

[redacted]

b7C b7D [redacted] a fine young man, but it is believed that he, along with some of the other radical Negro leaders, are attempting to take too much on themselves to break down all Jim Crow laws of the State as well as the country as a whole.

b7C [redacted] is one of the conservative but progressive members of the NAACP. For the most part he tends to his own business and does not bother others.

[redacted] is extremely active in the organization and is also one of the more radical members. He, too, wants the removal of all Jim Crow laws.

b7D b7C [redacted] appears to want the Negro to be on a par in all ways with the whites, and, in fact, at times appears to wish that he himself were white.

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b7D

On August 24, 1943 [redacted] was interviewed, but was unable to furnish any additional information with respect to the Negro situation or to the NAACP in Charlotte other than that which he had previously supplied this office.

b7D [redacted]

b7D [redacted]

b7C
b7D information with respect to certain members set out in undeveloped lead in referenced report. The following is the information obtained from [redacted]

[redacted] has been in Charlotte for approximately [redacted] He associates with a respectable class of Negroes and enjoys a good reputation. [redacted]

b7C
b7D [redacted] a native born citizen, loyal to our Government, no sympathy for the Axis, no allegiance to any foreign government, and he and his wife are loyal law-abiding citizens. [redacted] has a good character standing, good habits, and morals [redacted]

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b7C [redacted] where he has been employed in this capacity for the past five years. [redacted] He is married, lives in a good neighborhood, and associates with a good class of colored people. His reputation is good.

b7C [redacted] He is regarded as honest and reliable.

b7C b7D On the same date [redacted] the following additional information was obtained:

b7C [redacted] is a teacher, but it is not shown where she is employed.

b7C b7D [redacted] is associated with his father.

b7C b7D [redacted]

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AT STATESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

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On the dates of August 20 and August 23 investigation was conducted in Statesville by the writer as follows:

b7D [redacted] advised that there had been some unrest in Statesville recently, but for the past month or two it had been more quiet than they had known it to be for sometime. About the only information they were able to furnish with respect to the activities of the NAACP was to the effect that one [redacted] b7C a Negro janitor in one of the local banks, was believed to be an officer of the Local Chapter.

With respect to the Negro situation in general, they advised that recently colored workers in the Statesville Flour Mill had been organized into a union, and that several attempts had been made to organize other unions in Statesville, but with negative results. They stated that there appeared to be a trend in the local Recorder's Court for a great many of the Negroes to want to appeal their cases to a higher court, but they were unable to explain this tendency.

b7D [redacted] that they were going to organize the cooks and household servants in Statesville, but this information appeared to be merely hearsay. The Negroes in Statesville seem to be acting more and more impudent, especially in their own localities.

They both agreed upon the fact that situations occurring on local busses were more the result of an unintelligent and ignorant class of white people picking on the Negroes than it was the result of the Negroes trying to assert themselves.

The most recent evidence of bus disturbances in Statesville or- -- -out the middle of July when a rumor became rampant that there was to be a race riot in Statesville. However, no trouble materialized and the whole thing was obviously a vicious rumor, the source of which could not be traced.

b7D [redacted] advised that he was vitally interested in the Negro situation in Statesville and in the country. Although he was unable to furnish much definite information with respect to the NAACP in Statesville, he furnished information which it is believed is pertinent in this particular instance. He stated that recently there had been a meeting of certain Negroes and white leaders in the city of Statesville for the purpose of attempting to reconcile any racial differences which might be simmering in that city. Called together were a group of white leaders of the county and city, together with some Negro leaders amongst whom were men and women known to be active members of the local NAACP Chapter. Some of the individuals present were

b7C [redacted]

Some of the Negroes present were [redacted]

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b7C [redacted]

At this meeting the Negroes were given statistics showing them how much they were receiving from the County Health Department and what share of the county money was being diverted to their use. The taxable wealth of the white and colored groups was shown to portray the point that the Negroes were receiving a far greater proportion of benefit from the county than they were able to contribute in taxes. It was pointed out to them per capita costs of educating colored children in Iredell County, which costs were greater than the per capita costs of educating white children. The meeting was apparently successful in bringing out various grievances on the part of both the white and the colored people in Statesville, and it was agreed that more meetings of a similar nature should be held in the future.

b7D [redacted] believed that the colored preachers in Statesville were using their pulpits for the purpose of preaching elimination of racial discriminations and prejudices.

b7C [redacted] seems to be one of the most outstanding agitators amongst the colored people in Statesville, and has caused considerable trouble by stating that she wanted to organize the domestic servants in that city. [redacted]

b7D
b7C [redacted] had the feeling that some influence may have come into Statesville from the north. Quite often some of the Statesville Negroes seem to make trips to northern sections of the country. However, he was unable to furnish any reason for these trips or show any direct results of them.

b7C [redacted] appears to be the local Negro political boss. He is extremely active in a local political club, the membership of which parallels to a surprising degree the membership of the local NAACP Chapter. [redacted]

b7C
b7D

b7C [redacted] has also been active in Statesville in attempting to get the Negroes to boycott the stores which will not hire colored clerks.

b7D [redacted] was unable to furnish a great deal of information with respect to the NAACP as such, but was also interested in the Negro situation as a whole and furnished information with respect to certain members of the NAACP and their activities in Statesville. She was present at the above-mentioned meeting of Negroes and whites, and she stated that she had gotten the impression from the meeting that the

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white people were unfair in handling the Negroes at this meeting. [redacted] said that the meeting seemed to be centered around impressing the Negroes with their faults and how backward they were rather than with trying to draw from them their grievances and arriving at solutions to their problems.

b7D [redacted] believed that it was more a feeling of prejudice on the part of the white people in Statesville than it was on the part of the colored people, and that the white people were laboring under a psychology of fear of the Negro. She felt that meetings of the kind mentioned above should be held more often in Statesville, and stated that it was her intention to see that more meetings of this kind were held, and that at future meetings the Negroes would be given a better chance to bring out their problems in open discussion where solutions might be discussed. She stated that the Negro element in Iredell County was split into two factions, one of which is headed by [redacted] and the other seems to be headed by [redacted]

b7C [redacted] attitude is very bad, and he is in favor of the more radical approach to matters of racial prejudice and discrimination. He is in charge of the bad element in Statesville. [redacted] on the other hand, is an intelligent Negro woman who is anxious to better the living conditions, recreation facilities and educational facilities for the Negro, and feels that through furthering these ends the problem of racial prejudice and discrimination will work itself out without force or violence.

b7C
b7D [redacted] had written letters to a number of individuals in Statesville, as well as to the editor of the STATESVILLE DAILY, with respect to the use of proper titles in addressing Negroes. It was her contention that Negroes should be addressed Mr., Miss, or Mrs., especially when articles containing their names appear in the local newspapers.

b7D [redacted] did not feel that there would be any necessity whatsoever for racial disturbances in Statesville or in Iredell County as long as the colored leaders and the white leaders would meet together and try to work out any problems which might arise between the two races.

b7D [redacted] was unable to furnish very much information with respect to the NAACP as such, but gave additional information with respect to the members of the Chapter. He advised that the political club in Statesville active in the Second Ward paralleled in membership the NAACP group. Amongst the

b7C very active members in both groups are [redacted] a school teacher in the county is also known as a member of the NAACP.

b7D
b7C [redacted] were the chief causes of agitation amongst the Negroes in

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Statesville, and he believed that they were being influenced by outsiders from Winston-Salem or from Durham, but was unable to give any specific instances which would confirm his beliefs. He stated that occasionally some of the Negroes from Statesville go to Washington, D. C., and that [redacted] is reported to have been in Detroit a couple of weeks before the race riot in that city. He stated that he believed that the direction for this agitation was coming from outside leaders of the NAACP, but he did not believe that there was any Communistic influence or other foreign subversive activity in the group. He stated that [redacted] appears to have a very intelligent approach to the Negro situation as a whole, and that presently she is at "crossed swords" with [redacted] and his gang.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] stated that to his knowledge there had been no drive for members among the Negro teachers in the County by the NAACP. He advised that the people in the County for the most part are behind [redacted] while the people in the city, and especially the teachers in the city schools, are dominated by [redacted] the political club.

b7C

He said that sometime ago several meetings were reported to have been held in rural Chestnut Grove community by the Negroes, and [redacted] were reported to have been present at those meetings.

b7D

[redacted] advised that it was his opinion that NAACP activity in Statesville was a direct outgrowth of the WELLMAN case. The group first had meetings and raised money during the time that the Negroes were attempting to obtain the release of MASON WELLMAN from State Prison after his conviction for attack of a white woman in Statesville. He stated that at the first hearing which was held in Washington in this case [redacted]N was represented by two lawyers who were sent there by the NAACP. He believes that the NAACP in the South was trying to do anything it could to cloak any crime by the Negroes and would have them released from punishment for these crimes.

b7D
b7C

[redacted] confirmed the information previously given that [redacted] was the leading spirit in both the NAACP and the Negro political club in Statesville.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] may be prejudiced somewhat in his feeling toward the Negroes and the NAACP.

b7D
b7C

[redacted] advised that a man by the name of [redacted] had come to Statesville, obviously for the purpose of organizing labor in that town. He had attempted to organize the Negroes in one or two furniture factories in that town, but was unsuccessful. He then started to work on the Negroes in the Statesville Flour Mills, and finally was successful in organizing

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b7C them, and at the time of the interview negotiations were underway for [redacted] acceptance of a contract by the management with the union. [redacted] was believed to be an organizer for the American Federation of Labor. The Federal Labor Union was the group which took the vote in the plant resulting in unionization. The contract will be made with the Flour and Feed Mill Workers Union.

b7C [redacted] promising unreasonable advancement in wages, made very persistent demands for a closed shop, and made other promises which are going to be very difficult to meet. [redacted] advised that a person by the name of [redacted] a Negro, was believed b7D to have been placed in the plant [redacted] for the purpose of helping to organize the workers. [redacted] He stated that all parties concerned were trying not to make a racial issue of the unionization.

b7D [redacted] upon first coming to b7C Statesville, had contacted [redacted] apparently with respect to organizing the unions in Statesville. He gave this as an indication of the fact that [redacted] was interested in fomenting unrest amongst the Negro element in that city.

[redacted] was also able to furnish additional information with respect to [redacted] saying that she had been visiting b7C the Negro cooks in the kitchens of the white people under the guise of b7D selling them something, but that apparently her aims were to talk to them about possible organization of the domestic help. He also stated that [redacted] had been agitating for Negro clerks in the stores in Sta[redacted], and that a motion had been made in one of the meetings of the local political club to the effect that they wanted Negro clerks.

b7D [redacted] She advised that the whole trouble amongst the Negroes in Statesville which led to their division into two factions resulted from a situation brought up by the formation of a Parent Teachers organization in the Negro City Schools. At the time the parents wanted a Parent Teachers Association, but the teachers did not want it, feeling that their jobs would be in jeopardy should one come into the schools. The original group of parents who wanted the PTA organization did not have the proper approach to the situation, and were ousted by another group of parents. As a result, friction between the two groups became evident. At the present time b7C the original group is the one headed by [redacted] and makes up the more radical element of the Statesville population.

b7D [redacted] advised that she would not have anything to do with the NAACP in Statesville because of the leadership of the Local Chapter. She is not at all in sympathy with the method of

b7C approach used by [redacted] and does not believe that their plans for alleviation of racial discrimination and racial prejudice are practical plans. She believes that the process should be a slow education of both the Negroes and the whites, whereas [redacted] and his group are anxious to have immediate elimination of racial discriminations, although they have never advocated the use of force of violence to obtain these ends.

b7D [redacted] said that many people in this latter group have the idea that education means just sitting on the porch and loafing. She b7C furnished information with respect to [redacted] background, which tends to explain her activities in the City of Statesville. She said that [redacted] background and associations have been responsible for her attitudes inasmuch as from girlhood she has always thought herself a little better than other colored people in the city, and she has associated some with white people in that city. She and her family have always lived in the neighborhood, which is predominently white. She appears to want to be a leader amongst the Negroes, but no one except the bad element seems to accept her as such, and she associated herself with the political club and the NAACP to exercise her leadership. She advised that she was fearful of the extent to which the NAACP had been used because of the leaders of the group in Statesville.

b7D [redacted] stated that she thought that [redacted] b7C was a little bit "off in the head", and that she did not believe that her objectives were intentionally bad, but she felt that her approach was very wrong.

b7C As to [redacted] she advised that they are both members of the political club and of the NAACP.

b7D [redacted] When questioned regarding the Negro national anthem, [redacted] advised that there was a Negro national anthem, or at least a song considered to be such which was written by J. ROSEMAN JOHNSON, and is written to the tune of "Wings Over Jordan". She advised that there was nothing whatsoever wrong with the song, that it had been generally accepted throughout the entire country, and that it is similar in nature to a number of the Negro spirituals.

b7D [redacted] knew the white folks in Statesville are the Negroes' friends, and that the Negroes have worked with them and for them in the past years and that they knew the white folks are always ready to help the Negroes and would be the first

ones to come to their aid in time of trouble.

b7D [redacted] advised that he thought the political club leaders seemed to be too anxious for honor without using the right approach to obtain this honor. He stated that as far as he knew there was no indication of any Communistic activity amongst the Negro population, and as far as he knew there had been no outsiders in town recently for the purpose of making speeches or agitating in any other way amongst the Negro population. He said that it was his opinion that the political club was dying a natural death, and that the colored citizens as a whole were not in sympathy with its methods of operation.

When questioned about the union at the Flour Mill, he stated that he had received the impression that the colored employees out there were not at all satisfied with the union, and that it would not surprise him if the thing did not materialize as a permanent institution.

All of the colored and white leaders in the City of Statesville upon being interviewed advised that as far as they knew there was absolutely no subversive or Communistic influences at work amongst the colored population of Statesville or Iredell County. They felt that any agitation which was being promulgated there was the result of radical ideas on the part of local leaders. The only possible exception to the above was the fact that some people seemed to feel that some of the colored leaders were getting ideas from the north or from other radical colored southern communities.

b7C, b7D [redacted] was unable to furnish any additional pertinent information.

b7D The writer also interviewed [redacted] at which time he advised that as far as he knew there was absolutely no indication of subversive activity or of Communistic influence amongst the Negroes in the county.

AT SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent

b7C [redacted]

The following information was received from

b7D [redacted]

b7D [redacted] advised that the NAACP was organized several years ago in Salisbury, but that no meetings of that organization had been held in the

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past two years. She stated that this organization was not active at the present time in Salisbury. She further advised that this organization is affiliated to some extent with the Civic League in Salisbury. She stated that this latter organization is also a Negro organization and that Dr. ISAAC H. MILLER, [redacted] a professor at Livingstone College, is president of the Civic League.

[redacted] advised that W. J. TRENT, [redacted] former president of Livingstone College, was at one time president of the Local Chapter of the NAACP. He stated that TRENT is now in Washington, D. C. He stated that WYLIE A. [redacted] was secretary of the organization. [redacted] the NAACP charter at Salisbury was surrendered over one year ago and that for sometime prior to the surrender of the charter all business was transacted by the Civic League. [redacted] the Civic League is an organization for the protection of colored people, and that the more active members of the Civic League are ISAAC H. MILLER, [redacted] professor at Livingstone College [redacted]

b7C
b7D

by keeping their dues paid in the Civic League members can call upon the NAACP for protection whenever it is needed.

b7C [redacted]

b7D [redacted] The following information was obtained from [redacted]

b7C
b7D [redacted]

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b7D [redacted]

b1 b7E [redacted]

b7C b7D [redacted] would obtain background information concerning Dr. EVANS and would also obtain any information she could gather concerning the activities of the instant organization in Salisbury.

b7D b7C [redacted]

AT ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent

b7C [redacted]

In connection with the activities of the subject organization

b7C b7D the following information was received [redacted]

b7C LELA B. MICHAEL, [redacted] Asheville, is the present president of the City Chapter of the subject organization, and W. C. ALLEN is the vice-president. ALLEN resides at [redacted]

b7C b7D [redacted]

b7C
b7D { [redacted] colored, and has been a resident of Asheville [redacted] that he is a man of good character, habits, and morals.

The subject organization has recently been attempting to secure new members, although it has not held any meetings or sponsored any programs in recent months. Both [redacted] are very active members of the Chapter and interested in its expansion.

b7C

b7D { [redacted] has long been regarded as a reliable source of information for the Charlotte Field Division in Asheville. It is suggested that he be recontacted for any future investigation concerning the subject organization, inasmuch as he has expressed a desire to assist this office in conducting its investigation.

b7C
b7D { [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] that a man by the name of BIRD is president of the Local Chapter of this organization. [redacted] was unable to furnish the first name of BIRD. [redacted] stated that he is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but that he does not belong to the Local Chapter inasmuch as he does not like the local leaders.

He stated that as far as he knows the Local Chapter has been inactive of late and has not had a meeting in a month.

b7D [redacted] stated that as far as he knows there has been no Communist infiltration of the Local Chapter.

b1
b7D [redacted]

b1
b7D [redacted]

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CONFIDENTIAL

b1

[redacted]

On the evening of June 20, 1943, an automobile occupied by three soldiers and three girls was proceeding on Wilkinson Boulevard in Charlotte about 9 o'clock in the evening when the car swerved toward two Negro women who were walking on the left side of the highway going south and west. The two Negro women jumped back and were not struck by the automobile. However, the car proceeded a short distance further and attempted to hit two Negro men, at which time it was successful in hitting [redacted] a glancing blow on the left leg. The car slammed on its brakes and made a U-turn on the highway, returning to the place of the accident, when the three soldiers jumped out of the car, ran across the highway to where [redacted] was standing in company with another Negro; [redacted] and the other Negro threw rocks at the soldiers, and the soldiers threw rocks at the Negroes. After this, the soldiers approached the two Negroes and proceeded to beat them rather severely. Shortly thereafter two North Carolina State Highway Patrolmen arrived and dispersed the crowd which was gathering, obtained the names of two of the soldiers, and did not make any arrests.

b7C

[redacted]

b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

b7D

[redacted]

According to an article in The Charlotte Observer dated August 13, 1943, the monthly meeting of the Charlotte Branch of the NAACP was to be held that night at the Bethlehem Center, 301 South Caldwell Street. The program was to be presented by the Youth Council of the Branch, and the meaning of the Youth Council was to be used as the theme of the meeting. A report was to be given on a recent survey made on the matter for a Negro Technical Training High School. In addition, musical selections, renditions, and miscellaneous were to be given by certain individuals.

b7D

Referred to Naval Investigative Service

[redacted]

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FBI/DOJ

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61-3176-148 (pages 19 and 20)

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FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Charlotte 100-937

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION

At Charlotte, North Carolina, will contact [redacted] for information on activities of the NAACP in Charlotte, questioning them particularly about the activities of [redacted]

b7D [redacted]

b7C b7D At East Spencer, North Carolina, will recontact [redacted] and obtain any information she has obtained concerning [redacted] or the instant organization.

b1 [redacted]

b1 * [redacted]

b7C b7D * Will ascertain from [redacted] for any information they may furnish concerning meetings and activities of the NAACP branch in Winston-Salem.

b7D * Will interview [redacted] for further information concerning her maid and determine the advisability of interviewing the maid.

CONFIDENTIAL

b7C { * Will investigate activities of [redacted] concerning his activities relative to the NAACP.

b1 * [redacted]

b7C * Will ascertain what connection [redacted] has with the United States Treasury Department.

b7C * At Fayetteville, North Carolina, will investigate the activities of [redacted] and will conduct further investigation concerning the activities of instant organization.

b7D { At Asheville, North Carolina, will recontact [redacted] for any information which he may have gathered since the last time he was contacted with respect to Negro activities in Asheville.

At Durham, North Carolina, will make appropriate investigation to determine existence, extent of activity, officers, and leaders, and possible Communistic or other foreign influence existing in the NAACP Chapter reported as being active in this city.

At Rocky Mount, North Carolina, will make appropriate investigation to determine existence, extent of activity, officers, and leaders, and possible Communistic or other foreign influence existing in the NAACP Chapter reported as being active in this city.

At Wilmington, North Carolina, will make appropriate investigation to determine existence, extent of activity, officers, and leaders, and possible Communistic or other foreign influence existing in the NAACP Chapter reported as being active in this city.

At Chester, South Carolina, will make appropriate investigation to determine existence, extent of activity, officers, and leaders, and possible Communistic or other foreign influence existing in the NAACP Chapter reported as being active in this city.

At Greenville, South Carolina, will make appropriate investigation to determine existence, extent of activity, officers, and leaders, and possible Communistic or other foreign influence existing in the NAACP Chapter reported as being active in this city.

6-730 (2-7-79)

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61-3176-148 (page 23)

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6-750 (27-79)

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XXXXXX
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XXXXXX

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61-3176-150

September 22, 1943

INDEXED

3270

Arthur B. Spingarn
President
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
Avenue
New York

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

Your letter of September 18, 1943, enclosures, and it was a pleasure for attached testimonial on the Mr's completion of twenty five with the National Association for Colored People.

Wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-26-80 BY SP1 6 SLH

3271

September 23, 1943

CONGRATULATIONS

I am happy to extend to you my congratulations on your completion of twenty five years of service with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

On occasion, your problems have been tremendous, and I feel that the progress of your people can be directly traced to the sincerity of men such as you. Your service has been not only to your people but also the Nation as well, and I want to wish you every success in the future.

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-26-80 BY SP-1 Castro

61-3176-150
ENCLOSURE

September 15th
1943

3272

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Walter White has completed twenty-five years of service with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He has dedicated his life to the betterment of the lives of his fellowmen.

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People believe that a volume of individual testimonials, prepared by men and women who have known Walter White during this period of service, will be a fitting form of recognition and will become one of Mr. White's most treasured possessions.

Will you join in this testimonial, using one, or both, of the enclosed sheets for whatever expression, in whatever form, you may wish Walter White to receive from you on this occasion? We hope to be able to place the individual items in the hands of the bookbinder about the 5th of October. A stamped and addressed envelope and a sheet of cardboard, adequate to prevent rumpling or crushing, are enclosed herewith, for your convenience in returning your testimonial.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-26-80 BY SP-1 65110

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

President. SPINGARN

P.S. Please leave a margin of at least 1½ inches on the left.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED
61-3126-150
20 SEP 28 1343

ABS:elj

EBM:JT

September 25, 1943

3269

Mrs. Edward Lewis
[redacted]
Farrell, Pennsylvania

Dear Madam:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of recent date together with a copy of an anonymous letter directed to the mayor of your city.

Your letter, together with its enclosure, has been carefully studied and it would appear that the content thereof does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. However, should you possess any additional information at the present time or in the future which might indicate that the party or parties responsible for the letter which was directed to the Mayor of Farrell, Pennsylvania are engaged in un-American activities I urge you to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Pittsburgh Field Office, located at 620 New Federal Building.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-26-86 BY SP-1 [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
SEP 27 1943 P.M.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED 61-3176-51

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 25 1943

435

OCT 2 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. 100-8261

PLACE WHERE MADE	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	9/30/43	6/25;7/23/43	[redacted]

TITLE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FILES OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTER OF New 11-16-43

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: This organization was founded in 1910 at New York, New York. The Fourth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America held in Chicago in 1925 reported that it is permissable and necessary for selected Communists (not the Party membership as a whole) to enter in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People conventions and to make proposals calculated to enlighten the negro masses under its influence as to the nature and necessity of the class struggle. The identity of their exploiters and their leaders in the same persons and the treacherous nature of reformist measures proposed. A list of the National Officers and the officers of the Chicago Branch are set forth in this report. A War Emergency Conference was held in Detroit on June 3 to 6, 1943. This organization took an active part in the trial of two police officers after the shooting of ELMO VASSAR, a negro boy in the Morgan Park District of Chicago on May 13, 1943.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 8160 DMH/tw 8-8-79
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 8-8-84

DETAILS: At Chicago, Illinois:

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SJ Drayton gjs

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

61-3176-152

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EX-1

Chicago File No. 100-8261

CONFIDENTIAL

b1 [redacted]

The following article appears in the January 29, 1943 issue of "Current History" entitled "Twenty Years of Negro Progress" by HERBERT J. SEILIGMAN, Director of Publicity, NAACP:

"At the end of May 1909 the National Negro Congress was begun, among the conspicuous absentees being BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. At that conference race relations were discussed in the plan formed in the Cooper Union, New York, with a frankness and directness of statement that have since become familiar. Among the speakers were the late Professor JOHN SPENCER BASSETT, Professor FERRAND of Columbia University, Judge STAFFORD, and JENKIN LLOYD JONES. it was decided at that conference to form a permanent committee and to hold other conferences. Out of this beginning grew the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, organized as a permanent body in 1910, having for its President MOORFIELD STOREY of Boston, former President of the American Bar Association, whose activity and interest in the field of race relationshas dated back to his services as Secretary to Senator CHARLES SUMNER in the person of Dr. DU BOIS. The Niagara Movement and that new organization were merged.. Dr. DU BOIS came from Atlanta to New York to assume the duty of Director of Research and [illegible] of the editor of the 'Crises' magazine which first appeared in November of 1910."

According to an article appearing in the "Light" magazine on February 26, 1927, WILLIAM PICKENS, Field Representative of the NAACP toured Russia and wrote articles concerning his experiences there. The following article appeared in the Seattle enterprise on February 4, 1927 with a New York date line of February 3, 1927:

"Also have Jews been received by the NAACP, 69 Fifth Avenue from WILLIAM PICKENS, Field Secretary of the NAACP who has visited Russia on his European lecture tour.

"Among the Russian leaders Mr. PICKENS has conferred with are KALININ, sisters of Trotsky and Lenin, and prominent editors. He reports that the 'Fire in the Flint' by WALTER WHITE and 'Bursting Bonds' and 'The Vengeance of the Gods' by Mr. PICKENS himself are to be translated into Russian and perhaps put on the stage as well

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as made into motion pictures."

Mr. PICKENS has written a comprehensive article on lynching during the past forty years, details the campaign conducted over these past forty years against this evil in America by the NAACP. This article is to be published in newspapers in Moscow, Berlin, and Paris whereas Mr. PICKENS has always written for Russian magazines on the American race problems."

The following information was obtained in "The Fourth National Convention" official report of Workers (Communist) Party of America held in Chicago, Illinois on August 21 to 30, 1925:

"In the NAACP, the negro bourgeoisie together with the middle class white reformists and under the partial leadership of the bourgeoisie (such as represented by Senator BURTON, Chairman last Republican National Convention) find the chief medium for its reformist operations. Yet it is a paradox and a reflection of the now passing period of the patronizing of the negro cause by the capitalist class, that this organization at its last convention, appeared in the role of championing, though in a timid and "respectable" way, negro worker's right to admittance in the trade unions.

In this organization, under present circumstances, it is permissable and necessary for selected Communists (not Party membership as a whole) to enter its conventions and to make proposals calculated to enlighten the negro masses under its influence as to the nature and necessity of the class struggle, the identity of their exploiters and their leaders in the same persons and the treacherous nature of the reformist measures proposed.

However, it is only when the Communist work is so broadened and extended in the field of negro movements as to make our Party stand out as the only real champion of the negro against lynching, all discriminating and all oppression and exploitation that we can successfully combat the influence of such bourgeois movements.

The aim of our Party and our work among the negro masses is to create a powerful proletarian movement which will fight and lead the struggle of the negro race against exploitation and oppression in every form and which will be a militant part of the revolutionary movement of the whole American working class, to strengthen the American revolutionary movement by bringing it to the 11,500,00 negro workers and farmers in the United States, to broaden the struggles of the American negro workers and farmers, connect them with the struggles of the national minorities and colonial peoples of the world and thereby further the cause of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariate. (adopted unanimously)."

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b1 [redacted]

b7D { The following information was obtained from a memorandum written on the NAACP, compiled by [redacted]

"The NAACP was organized in 1909 upon a call written by OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, signed by 54 persons including MARY WHITE OVINGTON, W. E. B. DU BOIS, BISHOP ALEXANDER WALTERS, CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, FRANCIS J. GRIMKE, RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE, and others.

In 1927 it had grown from this small committee to a nation-wide organization with branches in forty-four states and the District of Columbia with a gross expenditure of $78,834.27 in 1927. Primary objectives of the organization are to fight against segregation, disfranchisement of colored voters in the south, lynching, to nullify anti-inter-marriage laws, segregation and other laws directed against social equality of negros with whites.

Official organ of the group is the "Crisis" edited by W. E. B. DU BOIS.

The National Officers are MOORFIELD STOREY, President, ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE, REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, BISHOP JOHN BURST, ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Vice-President, MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Chairman. Members of the Board— J. E. [illegible]N, Treasurer, ROBERT W. BAGNALL, Director of Branches, WILLIAM [illegible]S, Field Secretary, HERBERT J. SELIGMANN, Director of Publicity, JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, Secretary, and WALTER WHITE, Assistant Secretary."

The following information was obtained from the book "The Red Network" written by ELIZABETH DILLING, Communists WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, BENJAMIN GITLOW, SCOTT NEARING, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ROBERT W. DUNN, and their fellow Director NORMAN THOMAS with generous appropriations of $31,552, 1925-1928, $7,365, 1923-1924, and $5,000, 1929-1930 to the NAACP."

The official report of the Communist Party for the National Convention stated that the Party had penetrated the NAACP.

b7C { [redacted] was very active in the NAACP.)

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Chicago File No. 100-8261

b7C [redacted] is a Socialist Party member, active as well, in Communist affairs and organizations. (See Who's Who).

b7C [redacted] an executive of the NAACP and also a Garland Fund Director has served at the same time in company with most of the Garland Fund Directors on the National Committee of the "Red's Aid Society," the A.C.L.U.

The NAACP emulates the A.C.L.U. among negroes. In fighting for "negro rights" naturally, it has won the friendship of many negroes, themselves opposed to the Red movement who believe it to be a purely altruistic Agency without radical or political motivation. According to a NAACP bulletin dated February 19, 1943, the following are the National officers of this organization:

WALTER WHITE, Executive Secretary
ROY WILKINS, Assistant Secretary
DAISY BATES, Field Secretary
THURGOOD MARSHALL, Special Counsel
LESLIE PERRY, Administrative Assistant, Washington Bureau
ELLA J. BAKER, Assistant Field Secretary
MADISON S. JONES, JR., Youth Director
OLIVETTE HARPER, Publicity and Promotion
PRENTICE THOMAS, Assistant Special Counsel

According to an article appearing in the Chicago Defender on January 30, 1943, the Chicago Branch of the NAACP installed its new officers as follows:

OSCAR C. BROWN, President, Manager Ida B. Wells Homes
Atty. GEORGE A. BLAKEY, 1st Vice President
ULYSSES S. KEYS, 2nd Vice President
CHARLES D. MURRAY, Treasurer
CORA M. PATTON, Secretary
SARAH MERCHANT, Assistant Secretary.

Executive Committee

R. WALTER ABERNATHY
ERNESTINE BIGGS
BISHOP JAMES A. BRAY
SIDNEY P. BROWN

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REV. MARY G. EVANS
ALDERMAN BENJAMIN GRANT
EFFIE R. FOSTER
ETHEL M. HILLIARD
WILLIAM HENRY HUFF
CHARLES J. JENKINS
A. C. MAC NEAL
ALONZO M. MERCER
JESSE B. MANN
IRVIN C. MOLLISON
EUGENE O. SANDS
ROOSEVELT PHILLIPS
JOHN PITTS
WILLIAM H. TEMPLE
C. UDELL TURPIN
IRA W. WILLIAMS
OSCAR WILSON

Youth Council Officers

ROSINE TYLER, President
LORENZO STALLING, Vice President
ALBERTINE NAYLES, Recording Secretary
MARY BELL GOLDEN, Treasurer

War Auxiliary

ETHEL M. HILLIARD, President
LUCIE E. THOMPSON, Vice President
MATTIE C. GRAY, Recording Secretary
BEATRICE H. STEELE, Corresponding Secretary
JOSEPHINE T. DANIEL, Treasurer

The "Chicago Defender" in its issue of February 13, 1943, contained the information that the Chicago Branch of the NAACP will hold its third annual All-Chicago Victory Tea at the Parkway Ballroom on March 14, 1943. Serving as chairman is MRS. ETHEL B. ROBERTSON who will be assisted by Mrs. EFFIE R. FOSTER and MRS. JEANNE GRAY. The program outlined by the President, OSCAR C. BROWN, included a definite advancement into the Field of Transportation to obtain employment for colored workers as motormen, conductors, bus drivers, ticket sellers, or for any occupation in that industry.

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Chicago File No. 100-8261

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It is also noted that WALTER WHITE, Executive Secretary of the NAACP has a regular column appearing in the "Chicago Defender" entitled "People and Places."

b1 [redacted]

January 16, 1941 was National Defense Protest Day for persons of the colored race. The Chicago Branch of the the NAACP held its meeting at the Good Shepherd Congregational Church, 5700 Prairie Avenue. The chief complaint seems to be that the Army and Navy are not permitting negroes to obtain positions of importance; negroes are excluded from jobs in certain plants holding defense contracts. It was stated that the trouble is due to the Unions' refusal to permit negroes to membership.

Reverend HAROLD M. KINGSLEY (negro), Pastor of the Good Shepherd Congregational Church and Reverend JAMES A. GRAY (negro), Bishop Methodist Church, were speakers and stated that negroes were justified in feeling cool toward defense efforts and should be slow in condemning Germany because German Generals were the salvation of the Northern Armies during the latter years of the Civil War and without their help, the North would not have been victorious.

Professor PAUL H. DOUGLASS of the University of Chicago stated that negroes should enjoy equality with whites in the Army and Navy.

b7D [redacted] reported that a meeting of the NAACP was held on February 16, 1941 at the YMCA, corner of Wabash and 38th Streets. The Chairman of this meeting was ROY QUINN and Mr. MADISON JONES, National Chairman of the NAACP was the principle speaker. JONES stated, "We can't continue in the present form of democracy."

BERTTE SILVERMAN spoke on the American Youth Congress Townhall in Washington and told what they had done against negro discrimination. She was accompanied by VICTORIA KRAFTER and EUGENT F. VAN WINKLE.

b7C [redacted]

b7C ERNEST GALLOWAY [redacted] spoke in regard to his Draft Status. He stated that he had appealed his

1-A classification on the basis of his social concepts and discriminati[illegible] and if this didn't work, he would use religion as an escape.

b1 [redacted] reported that the NAACP is a Communist Front Organization in the State of Wisconsin.

b1 b7D [redacted]

b1 b7D [redacted]

b7D [redacted]

b1 [redacted]

ARTHUR SPINGARN is at present the National President of the NAACP and WALTER WHITE is Executive Secretary. The Informant reported that SINGARN is a Jewish Attorney and that WALTER WHITE is a negro. WALTER WHITE has a daughter, JANE WHITE who has recently been elected President of the House of Representatives at Smith College. The Informant further reported that the "Crisis" Magazine is the official organ of the NAACP and the the following are the officers of this magazine:

RAY WILKINS, Editor
GEORGE S. SCHUYLER, Business Manager

Editorial Advisory Board

LOUIS S. GANNETT
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
STERLING A. BROWN

Chicago File No. 100-8261

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM ALLEN NELSON
WALTER WHITE
CARL MURPHY
JOHN HAMMOND.

This magazine is published by the "Crisis" Publishing Company, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dr. LOUIS T. WRIGHT is the President of this publishing company, WALTER WHITE is the Secretary, and Mrs. LILLIAN A. ALEXANDER is the Treasurer. The Informant further stated that R. WALTER ABERNATHY is listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Branch, is the owner of the Abernathy Clothing Company.

Bishop JAMES L. BRAY is the Bishop of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church in South Chicago. Rev. MARY G. EVANS is the Pastor at the Cosmopolitan Community Church, 51st and Wabash. BENJAMIN GRANT is a former Alderman of the City of Chicago. CHARLES J. JENKINS is a member of the State House of Representatives. IRVIN C. MOLLISON is an Attorney. ROOSEVELT PHILLIPS is the owner of the Filling Station at the corner of 46th and Wabash and C. UDELL TURPIN is associated with the EighthRegiment at the Armory in Chicago.

The following information was obtained from an article which appeared in the "Chicago Defender" on May 29, 1943:

Six delegates were elected by the Executive Committee of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP at its monthly meeting to attend a war emergency conference to be held in Detroit June 3 to June 6. This announcement was made by OSCAR C. BROWN, President. The delegates elected were as follows:

OSCAR C. BROWN
MRS. EFFIE R. FOSTER
ULYSSES S. KEYS
A. C. MAC NEAL
IRVIN C. MOLLISON
CHARLES B. MURRAY

The alternate delegates were as follows:

R. WALTER ABERNATHY
WILLIAM HENRY HUFF
JESSE B. MANN
EUGENE O. SANDS

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IRA W. WILLIAMS
REV. D. DE WITT TURPEAU

It was also learned that the legal staff of the Local Chapter of the NAACP was composed of State Senator C. C. WIMBISH and Attorney WILLIAM TEMPLE.

b1

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

This refers to the shooting of ELMO VASSAR on May 13, 1943 in the Morgan Park District by two Police Officers. [redacted] WILLIAM TEMPLE of the NAACP, who resides at [redacted] and whose telephone numbers are [redacted] attended the inquest in behalf of the NAACP.

- PENDING -

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Chicago File No. 100-8261

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION: At New York City. Copies of this report are being designated for the New York Field Office for their information. The New York Field Division will consider opening a case on this organization whose headquarters are in New York City. U

b1

[redacted] b2

- PENDING -

CONFIDENTIAL

6-730 (2-7-78)

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4-750 (2-7-78)

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61-3176- Serials 153 and 154 (Page 1)

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NAACP Bulletin

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

No. 8 — AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1943 — 300 — 5c a Copy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-16-80 BY

NAACP Staff Confers

The NAACP National Staff, together with certain members of the Board of Directors designated to assist in the formation of Association working plans, met at the Theresa Hotel, New York City, July 16-17. From left to right in photo above are: Grace Fenderson, member Board of Directors; Shirley Graham, assistant field secretary; Leslie Perry, administrative assistant, Washington Bureau; Ruby H. Hurley, youth secretary; Donald Jones, assistant field secretary; Lucille Black, executive assistant to the director of branches; William H. Hastie, member Board of Directors and chairman of the National Legal Committee; Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Marian Cuthbert, member Board of Directors; Walter White, secretary; Ella Baker, director of branches; Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary and editor of *The Crisis*; and Alfred Baker Lewis, member Board of Directors.

G-3176-154

Hastie, Jean Muir To Speak at NAACP Lincoln U. Meeting

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES TO BE HEARD AT YOUTH CONFAB OCTOBER 29-31

CHESTER COUNTY, Pa.—With "A Blueprint for Action" as their theme, students from colleges throughout the country will meet for the fifth annual NAACP student conference here at Lincoln University, October 29-31.

To Plan Student Activity

Mrs. Ruby H. Hurley, NAACP director of youth work, stated this week that the conference will be an instructional meeting to post students on techniques for the procurement of a full franchise for the Negro in America, equality in education, and on the problems of organized labor. A program of activity for college students to carry back to the schools will be formulated.

Among the discussion leaders and consultants for the conference will be: Lawrence P. Reddick, Curator of Schomberg Collection, "Overcoming Anti-Negro Propa-

NAACP Staff to Give To Chinese Blood Bank

NEW YORK—Members of the staff of the national office of the NAACP, led by Walter White, secretary, will contribute to the Chinese Blood Bank, because the Chinese bank, unlike the American blood banks under supervision of the American Red Cross, is unsegregated.

The appeal for donations to the Chinese blood bank contains a quotation from Confucius: "Within the four seas all men are brothers." Two thousand years later, science proved that he was right.

Honor Roll of Branches to July 31

The following Branches attained the Honor Roll during the period to July 31 by paying the apportionment assigned as their minimum contribution to the national treasury. In most cases, these Branches paid amounts in excess of the apportionment. Additional Honor Roll branches will be published next month.

Alabama
Anniston, Mobile, Birmingham, Montgomery, Etowah Co., Tri-City

Arizona
Phoenix, Tucson

Arkansas
Little Rock, Texarkana, Warren

California
Long Beach, Riverside, Los Angeles, San Diego, Needles, Santa Clara Co., Vallejo

Colorado
Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo

Connecticut
Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Norwalk, New Britain, Stamford

Delaware
Kent-Sussex Counties

District of Columbia
Washington

Florida
Brevard County, Pompano, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Pensacola, Tampa

Georgia
Albany, Cuthbert, Atlanta, LaGrange, Brunswick, Macon, Columbus, Rome, Savannah

Illinois
East St. Louis, Evanston, Tri-City

Indiana
Evansville, Hammond

Iowa
Des Moines, Marshalltown, Waterloo

Kentucky
Harlan

Louisiana
Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Lake Charles, Plaquemine, Shreveport

Massachusetts
Boston

Michigan
Detroit, Grand Rapids, Flint, Niles, Port Huron

Minnesota
Minneapolis, St. Paul

Missouri
Jefferson City, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, Mexico, St. Louis County, Sikeston

Nevada
Las Vegas

New Jersey
Bayonne, Long Branch, Bergen County, Montclair, Burlington Co., Morris County, Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Princeton, Trenton

New Mexico
Albuquerque

New York
Brooklyn, Ossining, Glen Cove, Rochester, Newburgh, Staten Island, Niagara Falls, Troy

North Carolina
Brevard, Person County, Greensboro, Raleigh, Halifax-Northampton Cos., Statesville

(Continued on page 4)

Director, National Labor [illegible] "Labor"; Jean Muir, "Negro and Motion Pictures"; Ella Baker, Director of Branches, "Consumer Cooperatives"; Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, "Equalization of Teachers' Salaries"; William Hastie, Dean of Howard Law School, "Ballot."

Roosevelt, Churchill Asked Color Question

NEW YORK—Consideration of the problem of the color line in the matter of victory and peace was urged upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in their deliberations in Quebec, by Walter White, NAACP secretary. He asked:

"May I respectfully urge inclusion in your deliberations consideration of practical means of inclusion of welfare of colored peoples of world? The problem of

(Continued on page 4)

Has Your Branch Seen "On Guard", the Movie About NAACP?

ELLA J. BAKER, Director of Branches, points to a poster and asks, "Are you on guard?", in the documentary film which depicts the work of the NAACP. The movie, made sometime ago, has helped NAACP branches to show the public what the organization is doing.

RICHETTA RANDOLPH, now in her thirty-first year of service, is office manager of 69 Fifth Avenue. Above, she is taking minutes during a Board meeting. Besides her duties as secretary to the Board of Directors, Miss Randolph is also secretary to Walter White.

E. FREDERIC MORROW (center), Branch Co-ordinator of NAACP, now a lieutenant in the United States Army, listens to a group of red caps while his train halts for a few minutes in the northwest. Morrow is on leave from NAACP for the duration of the war.

THE CAMERA catches a group of youngsters, Negro and white, playing together in the schoolyard of a northern school. The picture displays all aspects of the NAACP's diverse activities, and is extremely useful in Branch membership drives.

NAACP Bulletin
NATIONAL EXECUTIVES
WALTER WHITE, Executive Secretary
MILTON KONVITZ, Assistant Special Counsel
LESLIE PERRY, Admin. Asst., Washington Bureau
ROY WILKINS, Asst. Sec., Editor, The Crisis
LELA J. BAKER, Director of Branches
DAISY E. LAMPKIN, Field Secretary
DONALD JONES, Assistant Field Secretary
SHIRLEY GRAHAM, Assistant Field Secretary
THURGOOD MARSHALL, Special Counsel
RUBY M. HURLEY, Youth Secy.
DOROTHY HARPER, Publicity and Promotion
NATIONAL OFFICERS
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, President
MR. LOUIS T. WRIGHT Chairman of the Board
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MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Treasurer
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Mary McLeod Bethune — Rev. John Haynes Holmes
Nannie H. Burroughs — Hon. Ira W. Jayne
Godfrey Lowell Cabot — Rev. A. Clayton Powell
Hon. Arthur Capper — Gen. Theodore Roosevelt
Dr. Walter Gray Crump — Oswald Garrison Villard
Bishop John A. Gregg — William Allen White

THE LEGAL BATTLE

On August 19th two men were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Alabama on charges of violating the peonage law through holding Luther Carter, Negro farmhand, in involuntary servitude. According to the indictment, Carter left a farm at Fort Deposit to work for a sawmil operator at Bay Minette; but the two men who were indicted went to the sawmill where they beat Carter and forced him into their automobile, take him back to the farm where they said they wanted him to work out an alleged debt.

Similar complaints have come in aplenty at the NAACP national office, and the attorneys have called upon the Department of Justice to take effective steps to stop this form of slavery which the United States Supreme Court [illegible]

held Mastin responsible for the death of these two workers.

Evidence presented at the inquest, attended by our attorney, showed that several families were living in the barn; that some of them had oil stoves on which they did their cooking; that the barn was filled with hay and other inflammable materials; that there were no fire escapes.

Of the people who escaped from the burning barn, one sustained

You Might Try This . . .

Plotting the course to what may mean a new day in NAACP Branch Organization is the experiment initiated this past Spring in the progressive, fast-stepping Houston, Texas Branch, under the leadership of Reverend A. A. Lucas, president, and Mrs. Lula White, executive secretary.

The new plan was put into operation coincidental with Houston's Spring membership campaign which rocketed the Branch up from a membership of approximately 1,200 to more than 6,000, and made possible—and necessary—the employment of a full-time executive secretary.

Novel Plan Works Well

Outstanding feature of the plan provides for the NAACP Branch to become the single community agency through which civic matters affecting Negroes are to be cleared. This is done in theory—and in Houston now in practice—by inviting all types of organizations in the community to affiliate themselves with the Branch by designating representatives to attend all open monthly business meetings of the Branch. From these meetings the representatives take back to their organizations the decisions settled upon, which in some cases might call for concerted mass demonstrations, in others for telegrams or letters or post cards to put community pressure on some individual or agency practicing discrimination against Negroes. Thus, although the majority of Negroes in a community may not attend Branch meetings—or, indeed, may not even belong to the Branch—they are enabled to throw the full weight of their force upon a common problem at a given time.

The Houston Branch reports splendid results in the months since the plan was adopted. Executive Secretary Lula White writes that the labor unions, fraternal organizations, social clubs, etc., of Houston are so enthusiastically "sold on the affiliation idea that she is kept constantly busy answering requests from their officers to enroll their organizations. One local labor union of more than 2,800 members is numbered among the Branch affiliates.

In addition, at the recent State Conference of Texas Branches Mrs. White was called upon to explain the Houston plan. As a result, all Texas Branches wanted copies which she was ready to supply in mimeographed form, and now the majority of Branches in that area are being reorganized along the lines laid down for the Houston experiment.

(Note: If you feel that YOUR Branch would be benefitted by such a plan as that put into operation in Houston, influence your officers to write the National Office of the NAACP, 69 Fifth Avenue, for a copy of "The Houston Plan for Branch Organization.")

Complaints Waiting As FEPC Opens N. Y. Office

NEW YORK—President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee opened offices in the Empire State Bldg., Sept. 7, with Edward Lawson, Negro labor expert, in charge. Complaints of anti-Negro discrimination in jobs began coming in immediately.

Working closely with the War Manpower Commission, the FEPC is expected to start its major work with hearings on anti-Negro discrimination by railroads.

High Praise Given the Late Rev. Bagnall for NAACP Work

NEW YORK—Robert W. Bagnall as a force for justice for the

Meet Mrs. Gairy

Through the hands of petite Julia Gairy pass each month all money, checks and money orders received for the sale of Crisis magazine that boasts the largest circulation of any Negro magazine in the world.

Pleasant mannered and smiling, Mrs. Gairy efficiently handles all the accounts of the Crisis and serves as auditor for the Crisis Bookshop. She is responsible for payroll disbursements to the entire Crisis staff.

[illegible] said ... is unconstitutional, in violation of the Amendment against involuntary servitude.

But it was left to a town named Quakertown, in Pennsylvania, to present the most tragic case of persons living and dying in a fashion customary in the days of slavery. Willie Cooper and Odell May were burned to death on the farm of Edward O. Mastin. They were two of fifty migratory workers brought up from Florida by a white contractor to gather the tomato crop on the Mastin farm. Here is how these people lived: most of these workers were housed in chicken coops, the largest of which was 7 by 8 feet in width and length, and five feet in height. Each of these coops housed two or more workers. I am giving you this description as gotten first-hand by one of our own national office attorneys, who went out to see the place after the tragedy had occurred.

The deceased persons had been "lucky" enough to be placed in the barn rather than in one of the chicken coops. They were burned to death at midday when they were trapped by fire on the third floor. On August 27th a coroner's jury a broken back by jumping through a window, and another man was seriously burned.

Mastin will be tried before a judge and jury sometime in October, but no matter what the verdict will be, two men have lost their lives because a man was far more interested in the holy dollar than in the preservation of human lives.

Perhaps technically Willie Cooper and Odell May did not live—and die—in a state of peonage; but from the standpoint of human values they certainly lived on the level of slaves, of persons in involuntary servitude. A Congressional Committee at one time collected a great deal of evidence on the life (if you can call it such) of migratory workers, but little has been done to better their condition. Perhaps out of this case in Quakertown may come an awakening of interest in their plight, though Heaven knows John Steinbeck and Carey McWilliams have done enough along this line. Perhaps most people have no consciences, so there is nothing to wake . . . but the NAACP will participate in the Quakertown case, and in peonage cases, for our work must go on and our hands must not falter.

Use This Blank To Swell Our Ranks

I, ... hereby pledge $ .....
to the fight for full justice and complete democracy for which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has carried on a [illegible].

ADDRESS .....

STATE .....

Memberships are $1; $2.50, which includes a subscription to the CRISIS magazine, $5, $10, $25 and up to the $500 Life Membership. All checks or money orders should be made payable to Mary White Ovington, treasurer, 69 Fifth Ave., New York City.

nall, Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1921 to 1933, died August 20, and was interred in Philadelphia, August 24.

Prior to joining the NAACP staff in 1921, Rev. Bagnall, an Episcopalian minister, had pastored churches in Virginia, Maryland, Ohio and Michigan. In addition he was lecturer and author, and for many years contributed to *The Survey, The Nation, The World Tomorrow, Opportunity, The Crisis* and *The Southern Workman*. He was educated at the Norfolk Missionary College, Temple University, and Bishop Payne Divinity School.

At the time of joining the NAACP staff, Mr. Bagnall was pastor of St. Matthews Episcopal Church in Detroit. His intense interest in the work of the Association had led him to volunteer as director of a section of NAACP branches then known as the Great Lakes region. Because of the excellence of his work as a volunteer he was offered the position of director of branches. In this capacity, Mr. Bagnall had large responsibility in building and guiding during the critical years following the first World War.

"Great Loss," Says Dr. White

Walter White, NAACP secretary, on learning of the death of Mr. Bagnall said:

"It is a great shock to hear of Bob Bagnall's death. It was only a few weeks ago that hearing of his illness, I telephoned Mrs. Bagnall to hear that he was on the road to recovery. His passing is a great personal loss to all of us in the NAACP who worked with him. He was a forceful speaker and did much to build the Association Negro."

On behalf of the staff, Roy Wilkins, assistant NAACP secretary and editor of *The Crisis*, writing to Mrs. Bagnall, in part said:

"Robert Bagnall came to this work at the time when the Association was in dire need of talents such as he possessed; and also at a time when his people throughout the country were hard pressed for leadership and organization to chart their way forward. The record will show that he performed a valuable and necessary task during critical years in a way that no other man at that particular time could have done."

Following his resignation from the NAACP in 1933, Rev. Bagnall was called to St. Thomas, one of the two oldest Episcopal parishes in Philadelphia.

Ghettoes Cause Riots Says Walter White

NEW YORK — Walter White, secretary of NAACP, contends that "a new yardstick has been established which every American city must meet, North and South," by the conduct of Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine in their handling of the tense riot situation in Harlem, Sunday night, August 1.

Mr. White's comment drove straight to the heart of the race problem in New York or any other American city when he called the real causes of the Harlem riot a lashing out "at the symbols of the oppressor." Said Mr. White:

"As in Detroit, Negroes penned in a ghetto lashed back at the symbols of the oppressor. In stupid, blind rage, plate glass windows of Harlem merchants became the emblems of the enemy. Looters and hoodlums, ever ready as in London's air raids, were quick to seize the occasion to plunder and find vicarious revenge for Detroit and Beaumont.

"Someday we will awaken to all that the South's pattern of race proscription is doing to our own thinking and acting. Someday we will stop reproducing Poland's and Hitler's physical, mental and spiritual ghettoes for our own racial and religious minorities."

A product of Hunter College, where she studied business administration, Mrs. Cairy has also spent three years as a law student.

She is the mother of John Winston Cairy, Jr., a lively two and a half-year-old. After his bedtime Julia Cairy's nimble fingers often find moments in which to do delicate needle work.

As Crisis bookkeeper, Mrs. Cairy is the oldest (in point of service) member of the Crisis staff.

Fewer Negro Absentees Than White in War Work

NEW YORK—A check of absentee rates among Negro and white workers at the Ford Instrument subsidiary of Sperry Gyroscope Co., vast munitions firm, shows absenteeism among whites to be nearly four times as much as among Negroes. Rate for all is 4.27, but for Negroes alone it is only 1.10.

Ford makes precision instruments — bombsights, automatic pilots for planes and ships. At first they objected to hiring Negroes, claiming they would not be able to do precision work. The records disprove this, Negroes showing up equal in all respects to white workers, and far ahead of them in attendance.

BRANCH NEWS

Hillburn Branch Fights to End Town's Jim Crow School System

HILLBURN, N. Y.—Negro residents here met on Sept. 6 to organize a chapter of the NAACP and notified the national office of charges of jim crow in the local school system.

The Hillburn Chapter has charged that the village shunts 117 Negro children into an out-dated, three room, clapboard, unsanitary school while 54 white children attend a modern eight room concrete structure.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel who met with the newly formed branch the day after it was organized, is preparing two petitions to be presented in the name of the Negro residents at the next meeting of the local school board. If the board remains adamant the NAACP will take the matter to court.

System Is 24 Years Old

Parents of some 100 Negro children voted unanimously to continue the "strike" against the tax-supported jim crow school. The "strike" purports simply to keep the children home from school. Though parents were told by NAACP officials that they were running the risk of violating the school attendance regulations, they agreed it was worth taking. The "strike" climaxes a condition that Negro families say has existed for 25 years.

The New York Civil Rights Bill specifically states that it is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, "to exclude a citizen of the state by reason of race, color, or creed from equal enjoyment of any accommodation, facility or privilege furnished by . . . teachers or officers of common schools and public institutions of learning."

Article 36 of the State Education Law which authorized local boards of education to have separate schools for white and Negro children was repealed by legislature in 1938.

Cincinnati NAACP Scotches Ugly Tale

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Add to false rumors designed to intensify racial strife and destroy national solidarity the "Push 'Em Club" story given wide circulation here. It has been investigated by the Cincinnati NAACP branch and Chief of Police Eugene Weatherly reported that there was not one bit more pushing or shoving by Negroes than whites, if as much, Weatherly terminated the assignment.

Spreads to Other Cities

Discussing the police report and the report of the NAACP committee who spent several weeks running down numerous leads,

Employer Held in Death of Two Migrant Tomato Pickers in Penna.

Florida Folk Crammed Into Hencoops During Harvest; NAACP Enters Case

QUAKERTOWN, Pa.—The state will seek to convict Edward O. Mastin for the deaths of Willie Cooper and Mrs. Odell May, Negro migratory workers who were burned to death here Aug. 17 in a barn on the Mastin farm on Route No. 2. Trial is expected to start early in October.

Investigation by John Grantham, president of the Lehigh Valley NAACP Branch,

(This drawing by John Grantham is a good sketch of conditions described in this article.—Ed.).

revealed that the victims were two of fifty migratory workers brought from Florida by a white contractor to harvest tomatoes for Mastin. Tomatoes picked by these workers are sold to the government through the Campbell Soup Company.

"Worse Than Slavery"

Most of the workers are housed in chicken coops; the largest being about 7 feet square and only 5 feet in height. Grantham said in his report "workers along with their children are living in these small chicken coops—and these little coops, even if they were fit to live in, are too small [illegible]

who last saw the deceased persons alive, to appear as a witness. Jackson suffered severe burns and is now without resources, having lost all his clothing and money in the fire.

The death of the two migratory workers evoked considerable interest from the townspeople. There were a number of citizens of Quakertown and nearby villages present at the hearing.

Demand Govt. Act

and Commissioner Ringgold. [illegible]

[illegible] to be a [illegible].

Elaborating on the milder "Elsmere Club" rumor, the "Push 'Em" version has a young Negro woman, housemaid, laundry worker, cook or beauty parlor helper, who, upon being [illegible] exchange days off or [illegible] night, replies that she can't because of another engagement.

Newspaper Uncovers Source

When the employer seeks fuller details, the woman confesses that it's her day or night on the "Push 'Em Club" shift. Asked just what that is, her answer is supposed to be: "It's a club of young colored women who spend their afternoons off jostling white passengers in crowded street cars, trying on dresses they have no intention of buying, or cluttering up cosmetic counters and annoying saleswomen behind them."

The August 26 Cincinnati *Enquirer* charges the Coughlinite Mothers of Sons Forum with having circulated such a rumor at its August 10 meeting.

When a special police detail stationed in the downtown area by [illegible] M. Berry, president of the NAACP branch, pointed out that similar rumors are being circulated in New York, Chicago and other cities with large Negro population.

N. Y. Welfare Dept. Branch Lawn Party

NEW YORK—On Sunday, Aug. 20, the Dept. of Welfare Branch of the NAACP held a party on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. George Shivery, 115-20 142 Street, South Ozone Park, L. I. The party was but a single phase in the program of the branch membership committee, the ultimate goal of which is to number every Negro employee in the Department of Welfare in the branch membership.

Mr. Donald Jones, Asst. Field Secretary and guest speaker of the afternoon, pledged anew the full support of the National body to the branch in its unflagging efforts on behalf of Negro employees in the Department of Welfare.

LITERATURE ORDER BLANK

I find enclosed $..... for which send me copies of

Annual Report (10c ea.)
Costs More in Harlem (5c ea.)
Caused the Detroit Riot? An analysis by [illegible] (5c ea)
[illegible] The story of Jim Crow in the [illegible] Thurgood Marshall. (10c each).
Air Corps by Wm. H. Hastie (10c ea.).

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

live in comfortably—but the most horrible thing of all is that nearly every worker has a large family and he and his family live in these small houses. . . . This condition is worse than slavery could have ever been." Unable to take pictures of the housing provided for workers, Grantham submitted to the NAACP national office a free-hand sketch of the chicken coops which he described as filthy and unfit for human habitation.

Though dissatisfied with the conditions under which they have been forced to live, the workers said that they have not been able to earn enough money for railroad fares.

Employer Held to Blame

The deceased persons were living in a barn and were burned to death at midday when they were trapped by a fire on the third floor. There was only one exit, and one of the workers suffered a broken back when he attempted to leap from a window; another was severely burned.

At the coroner's hearing at Quakertown on Aug. 27, the coroner's jury held Mastin responsible for the death of the two workers. Prentice Thomas, member of the NAACP national legal staff, attended the hearings.

Evidence presented at the hearing showed that several families lived in the barn. Some of the persons had oil stoves on which to cook. The barn was filled with hay and other inflammable material. There were no fire escapes; the only exit being through one door and the windows.

Witness Stays to Help

District Attorney Edward Blister, Doylestown, Pa., said that in order for the state to make its case it would be necessary for Claude Jackson, one of the workers

On Baltimore War Worker Housing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A delegation led by the Baltimore branches of the NAACP and the Urban League, held conferences this week with Jonathan Daniels, Administrative Assistant to the President and Herbert Emmerich, Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, to protest the failure of the Federal government to erect a housing project for Negro workers who have migrated to the city to work in vital war industries.

The group told Daniels that Negro war workers have moved into Baltimore at the rate of 2,000 a month for the past year. It was pointed out that while Negroes constitute 20 per cent of the city's population, they are crowded into less than 7 per cent of its living space.

Approved Last February

"The Federal government," the delegation declared, "has the manifest duty, and power, to erect the necessary war housing to relieve a situation which seriously threatens the health, welfare and morale of the community, notwithstanding opposition to the project by certain local financial and political interests that are anti-Negro."

The National Housing Agency had approved a 2,000 unit housing program for Negro occupancy last February. Opposition by anti-Negro forces had frustrated all efforts to select a suitable site. In July a delegation representing 30 Negro and white church, civic and labor organizations met with John B. Blandford, Administrator of the National Housing Agency announced their determination to construct a project for permanent housing on a site known as Herring Run. The Baltimore City Council opposed the site, however. Senator Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), and Congressman H. Street Baldwin (D., Md), it is reliably reported, were so bitter in their opposition to a housing project for Negroes that they even went to Federal housing officials.

Many Groups Act Together

In the conference with Commissioner Emmerich he told the group that his agency had no authority to construct permanent housing without the consent of the city. It did, however, have the power to, and would, build temporary war housing. Emmerich declined to state what site for such temporary housing would be selected and when work would begin. Persons in the delegation were: Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Pres., Baltimore Branch, NAACP; Randall Tyus, Executive Secretary, Baltimore Branch, NAACP; J. Harvey Kearns, Executive Secretary, Urban League; Harold Buckman, Baltimore Chapter, National Lawyers Guild; Frank Rhodes, representing Maryland Council of Churches; Dr. John E. T. Camper, Pres., Citizens' Committee for Justice; Mrs. H. Milton Wagner, Baltimore County League of Women Voters; Mrs. Ruth White Gregory, Women's Auxiliary of Urban League; Leslie Perry, Washington Bureau, NAACP.

Published monthly October to July, bi-monthly August-September, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y. Entered as second class matter December 16, 1940, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3,

Government Corner

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

In spite of the much vaunted system of free public education in the United States, data from the 1940 census shows that more than 10 million persons 25 years of age or over, one-thirteenth of the nation, are illiterate or near illiterate. It is not surprising that the South accounts for most of these people of low educational status.

Education in the South

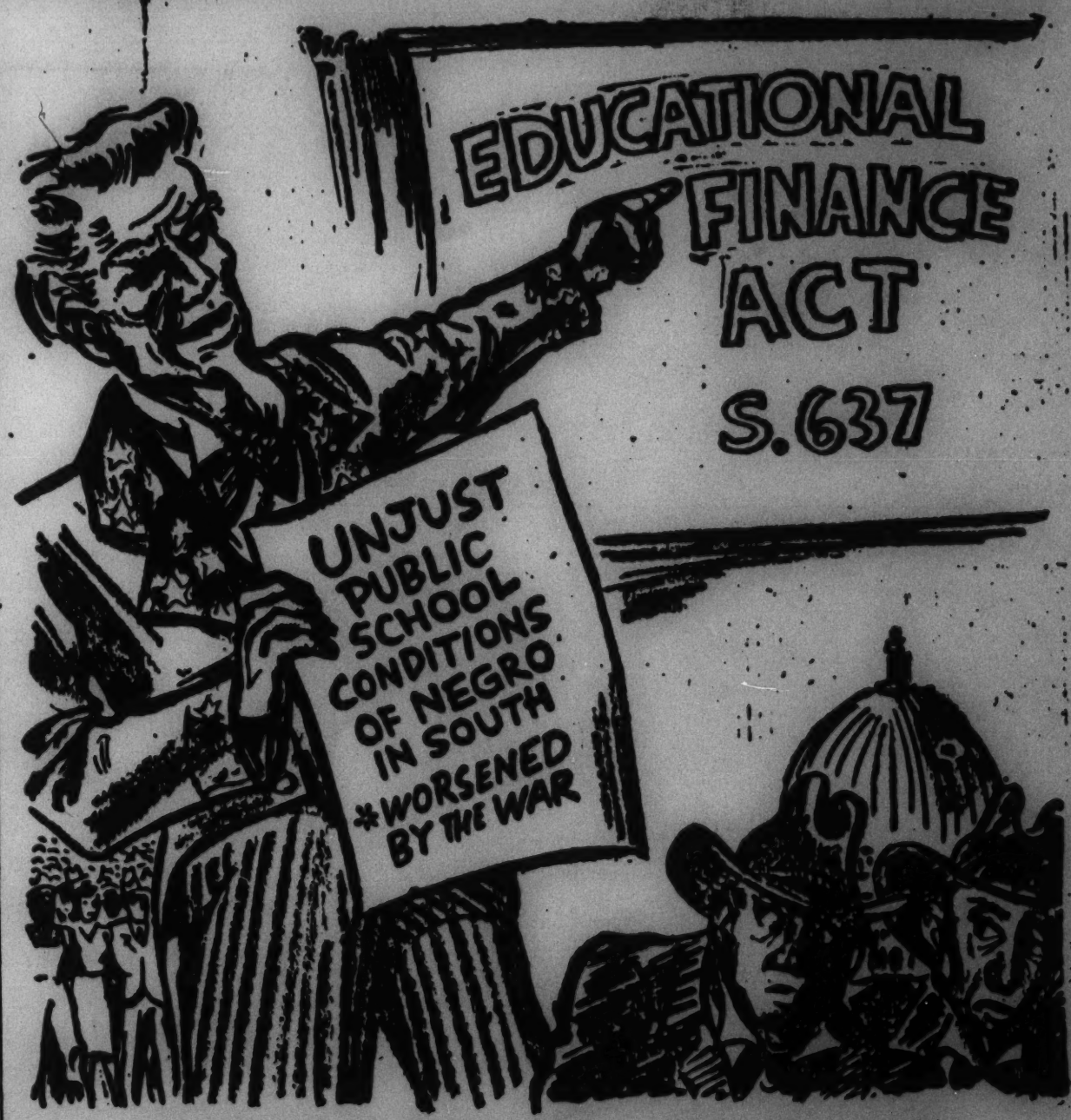
In 1939-40 Mississippi spent only $24 for each pupil enrolled in its schools. This was less than one-fifth of the amount expended per pupil in New York. The school term in most of the southern states is considerably shorter than in the rest of the nation. The average salary for teachers and supervisors in Arkansas, for example, is about $660 per year as compared with $2,100 in New Jersey. Yet the South has, relatively, the largest number of children to be educated.

Negro's Plight

This does not begin to describe the plight of the Negro there. Unable to properly maintain any schools the South has insisted upon separate educational facilities—one for colored and one for white. With few exceptions Negro children bear the full brunt of a discriminatory allocation of school funds and facilities. Georgia spends $35.42 for the education of a white child as compared with $6.38 for a Negro. In South Carolina the salaries of Negro teachers are just about where they were 30 years ago. The average salary for colored teachers in that State in 1938 was $373 as compared with $943 for whites. Invariably, Negro schools are housed in dilapidated frame structures, churches, tenant cabins, or what-have-you. The opening and closing of rural schools, such as they are, is made to depend on the condition of the crops. If crops are ready to be planted, school does not open—or if [illegible] to be picked, school closes.

Federal Aid Necessary

The NAACP, in a series of court cases, has done much to correct differentials obtaining in teachers' salaries, but it ought to be perfectly clear that nothing short of direct financial aid from the Federal Government itself is necessary if educational opportunities among, and within, the States are to be equalized. That fact has been made patent during the present war emergency. Almost a million able-bodied men have been rejected for military service because they could not pass the simple fourth-grade mental test given by the Army. Sixty-five thousand under-paid Negro and white teachers deserted their profession during the past year for more lucrative jobs in other fields. War conditions have resulted in large population move-



Uncle Sam: "We've GOT to have that law!"

Youth Must Serve

By RUBY H. HURLEY

Very frequently one hears the [illegible] And they have a perfect right to do this. They have a perfect

Roosevelt, Churchill Asked Color Question

(Continued from page 1)

the color line is beyond doubt one

burdened, particularly in the South where it can be least afforded.

Bill Pending in Congress

The NAACP is supporting the passage of S. 637 known as the Educational Finance Act which authorizes an appropriation of $300,000,000 to assist the [illegible] elementary and secondary schools. Funds would be provided to keep all public schools open for a term of not less than 160 days and would raise and adjust substandard salaries of teachers in line with the increased cost of living. Provision is also made for the employment of additional teachers to handle overcrowded classrooms.

An additional $100,000,000 would be appropriated to more nearly equalize the school systems in the South with those in the North. Funds under this bill would be apportioned to the States by the United States Commissioner of Education.

The bill protects the Negro against a discriminatory allotment of these funds by specifically requiring "a just and equitable apportionment for minority races." An identical bill, H.R. 2499, has been introduced in the House.

These bills merit the careful consideration and active support of the entire NAACP membership. Your senator and congressman should be urged to work for its speedy passage. Leslie Perry

Honor Roll of Branches

(Continued from page 1)

Ohio

Akron — Newark
Allen County — Paulding
Cincinnati — Piqua
Cleveland — Steubenville
Columbus — Trumbull County
Dayton — Youngstown

Oklahoma

Altus — Logan County
Chickasha — McAlester
Idabel — Oklahoma City
Lawton — Sapulpa
Tulsa

Pennsylvania

Bryn Mawr — [illegible]
Chester — [illegible]
Harrisburg — West Chester
Willow Grove

South Carolina

Aiken — Dorchester Co.
Charleston — Florence
Columbia — Sumter

Tennessee

Chattanooga — Knoxville

Texas

Bay City — Kingsville
Denison — San Antonio
Galveston — Texas City
Houston — Wichita Falls

Virginia

Alexandria
Charles City & New Kent Co. — Nottaway Co.
Orange County
Emmet — Petersburg
Halifax County — Richmond
Louisa County — Roanoke
Newport News — Sussex County
York & James City Counties

Washington

Seattle — Spokane
Tacoma

West Virginia

Logan County — Lorado
Montgomery

Wisconsin

Milwaukee

BUY A WAR BOND

old saying, "Youth must be served." But isn't it time we knocked a few letters out of the phrase to make the true meaning of it a little more direct and understand-

able—"Youth Must Serve"—for instance?

We think it's time. The hackneyed idiom implies that at some certain stage the good elders stand obligingly aside and tender the baton of leadership to up-and-coming youngsters with maybe a few pretty speeches added—and that then said good elders sit back, thumbs a-twiddle, to proudly watch the young folks run the world.

But such things seldom happen, and we know it. No matter how badly the good elders mismanage affairs (and they do, from peanut stands to great huge muddles that end up in World Wars) they nevertheless surrender control, grudgingly and skeptically, right to keep tight hold on all the reins until the younger generation proves by serving that it is qualified to take over. Muddlers or not, mismangers or not, the good elders know that much of what they have learned has been at the expense of painful experience. They know that they, the youth of yesterday, had to go through the trials of apprenticeship. They know that whatever the attributes of youth may be—its enthusiasm and endurance and boundless vision—"Youth must NOT be served"—on a silver platter. It would be a ruinous experience for youth and everyone else concerned.

No! Youth Must Serve. Youth must buckle down to the responsibilities and tasks as life doles

them out, and it must grimly discharge those responsibilities, dispose of those tasks, one by one, completely and competently. There-after, youth will be served; but only by first learning to serve.

of three major [illegible] of the 20th century. Unless it is met and solved the colored peoples of India, China, Burma, Africa, the West Indies, the United States and other parts of the world will continue to view sceptically assertions that this is a war for freedom and democracy.

"Failure to solve this problem will inevitably mean other wars caused only incidentally by the struggle for freedom of colored people. More certain as a cause would be continuation of white imperialists in exploitation of colored people. We know you both are aware of the need of solving this question. We feel reasonably certain it is included in the agenda of the present meeting. However, we urge you to take such action as will galvanize into even more active support of the United Nations by colored peoples because they are assured that they too will share in the freedom for which we fight."

Pamphlet on Jim Crow in Air Corps

NEW YORK—"On Clipped Wings," a pamphlet by Judge William H. Hastie dealing with Jim Crow in the U. S. Army Air Corps, has just been published by the NAACP.

Hastie, who resigned early this year as Civilian Aide to Secretary of War Stimson, served for more than a year in the War Department, and in this pamphlet brings into remarkably sharp focus conditions as he found them there.

The pamphlet is, as he explains in an introductory passage, a rearrangement and supplementation of the several public statements he had previously issued on the subject of discriminatory practices in the Army Air Corps.

The pamphlets, which sell for 10c each, are available at the NAACP national office, 69 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. Orders may be placed through any local branch of the Association.

(Printed in U.S.A.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MIAMI, FLORIDA	7/8/43	6/14,16,19/43	[redacted]

TITLE
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] reported attempting to organize instant organization in Miami. Little apparent success or activity. Two informants, [redacted] failed to know of existence in Miami. [redacted] reported trying to obtain membership "for purpose of protecting the negro by big talk".

P.

REFERENCE: Bureau File 100-135 and 61-3176;
Report of Special Agent [redacted] Miami, 11/9/42;
Report of Special Agent [redacted] Miami, 2/23/43.

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA:

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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[redacted] He stated that at the present time subject is very interested in reforming a branch of the NAACP in Miami. He said that this organization was one which was devoted strictly to the uplifting of the colored race that its main reason for being was to cause a better understanding between white people and colored people. [redacted] advised that he was willing to vouch that subject was a loyal and patriotic American citizen and that he felt certain the subject would not allow himself to become involved in any organization that was connected with any foreign government. Informant stated that he was considering joining the organization himself and felt that its purposes and aims could in no way be construed as being communistic.

[redacted] He said that [redacted] was now going around to all the former members of the old NAACP in an attempt to make the organization a substantial representative for the colored people in Miami.

[redacted] believes it impossible that subject could be considered to favor any other type of government more than the American form and stated that subject had often said that he believes in aiding good government by preventing race riots and bringing the two races closer together. He said that subject was working untiringly to obtain more members for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He added that during all the time he had known subject he had never heard him talk about communism or any of the front organizations. [redacted]

[redacted] He stated that most of the subject's energies were directed towards his religious duties and also toward organizing a new group of colored people whose purposes and aims are to foster better relations between the colored and the white inhabitants of Miami and also to prevent race riots by organizing the negro population into a strong single unit. Informant said that he could not bring himself to doubt subject's loyalty to the United States government and added that he had never heard him talk about the war or what he thinks should come out of it. He stated that he did not believe that subject was affiliated with the Miami Negro Youth Council as far as he knows.

[redacted] The following article appeared in the Tampa Bulletin Newspaper on May 15, 1943:

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b7D

Referred to Naval Investigative Service

MM 10[illegible]-6499

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"NAACP MEMBERSHIP
DRIVE ON"

"THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IS ON." The Tampa branch of the N.A.A.C.P. is lined up with over one hundred workers out seeking for one thousand new names to add to the Tampa roll.

"The workers met in the basement of Allen Temple A.M.E. church Monday night and Miss ELLA J. BAKER gave to each his working tools. From now on, till May 24, every colored man or woman in Tampa, who is not a member of the NAACP, will be asked to sign up and join.

"A campaign office is maintained at 1113 Scott street, where Miss BAKER can be reached by telephone, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Call 1256-101. All workers are asked to report promptly Friday night, May 14."

The following article appeared in the Tampa Tribune Newspaper on June 6, 1943:

"NAACP MEMBERSHIP
DRIVE CLOSES"

"The recent new MEMBERSHIP DRIVE inaugurated by the Tampa Branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People went over with a GLORIOUS BANG. At this writing the count was, 815 one dollar memberships; 16 two dollar and a half memberships or a total of 832 persons, and a total of $860.00. Of course one half of the money must be sent to the national office in New York to support the work there.

"The groups that came in 100 per cent strong were: The Central Life Insurance Co., Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Tampa Spiritual Center, and the Tampa Bulletin Publishing Co."

- P E N D I N G -

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE MIAMI FIELD DIVISION at Tallahassee, Florida will conduct an investigation to determine the activity of instant organization at Tallahassee. It is noted that information has been received that approximately 50 members has organized and that REV. N. Z. GRAHAM is President of instant organization.

b1

[redacted]

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4-750 (2-7-78)

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[redacted]

...WN DAILY VINDICATOR

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Racial Problem Is Discussed

Negro Women Available for War Work

The minorities subcommittee of the Youngstown Area Manpower Committee discussed racial discrimination problems at a three-hour meeting Tuesday night in seeking a plan to increase the utilization of manpower in the Mahoning Valley district.

Samuel Whitfield of East Liverpool, chairman of the committee, and others, stressed that it is in the best interests of employers to utilize fully available manpower to prevent this area from being put in a classification restricting war contracts.

While Negro male labor is for the most part occupied, Albert E. McCully, manager of the Youngstown Office of the U. S. Employment Service, said that Negro women constitute the largest pool of available workers.

Some steps have been taken to smooth out problems where cases of discrimination have been reported. A committee of two, Leonard Seliger and Mrs. Sanoma Nixon, has been named by Dr. Joseph E. Smith, area manpower director, to get in touch with some firms in this direction.

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CONFIDENTIAL File

[redacted]

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The Buckeye Review
Youngstown, Oh

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

The Washington Eagle

Published Monthly

By The I. B. P. O. Elks of the World

Office: 1915 — 14th Street, Northwest, Washington, 9, D. C.

Phone, North 9836

J. FINLEY WILSON.....Founder and President
W. C. HUESTON.....Editor

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.

MEMBER, NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Justice!

The court—nine U. S. Army Colonels a one Lieutenant-Colonel—that tried Col. W iam T. Colman, deposed commander of B ridge Field, for 29 alleged violations of fi articles of war, has rendered its verdict. reduces him to the rank of captain, and p him at the bottom of the list, which, of cour is better than a slap on the wrist.

But the charge that brought the Colo first to national notice, that he shot and se ously wounded a Negro private, first cla last May 5, was, the United Press tells us, w "ignored" by attorneys for the prosecuti and the defense," but the Associated Pr adds he was convicted "on careless use of fir arms and on four counts of drunkenness."

The court reduced the original charge "assault with intent to do bodily harm" t "careless use of firearms."

Is it no crime, even in the army, for a col nel to almost kill a Negro soldier, while "car less of firearms" is punishable?

It might be informative if we could lear just what sections of this country those nin members of the trial court represented, an what protection Negro defenders of this coun try have against "careless use of firearms" b their white officers in Army camps at home.

—Is it any wonder that black soldiers, sur vivors of killings by white military and civi police, who have not even been accused of "careless use of firearms", are restive, and this uneasiness extends to their relatives and friends outside of the defense forces?—

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Form No. 1
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FILE NO. [redacted]-1111

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
OKLAHOMA CITY	10-29-43	9-22,29,30; 10-1,7,8,16-43	[redacted]

TITLE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CL[illegible] & EXT. 9-26-50
SECTION-TITLE II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-26-50

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

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Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 9-4-43 at Oklahoma City.

DETAILS:

[redacted]

FORWARDED: W. H. Bannister Jr. IN CHARGE

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OC FILE [redacted]-111

[redacted]

According to a newspaper article appearing in the Oklahoma Eagle, Tulsa, Oklahoma negro newspaper, Saturday, October 16, 1943, a list of prominent negro individuals who will attend the meeting are: Dr. W. S. BOYD, El Reno, Oklahoma; E. L. ROPER, Geary, Okla.; ROSCOE DUNJEE, Oklahoma City; Dr. H. W. WILLIAMSON, Idabel, Oklahoma; Dr. W.A.J. BULLOCK, Chickasha, Okla.; T. R. RAGSDALE, Muskogee, Oklahoma; J. A. GILLIAM, Nowata, Oklahoma, who has been conducting a membership drive in the State of Oklahoma; and Mrs. W. E. MITCHELL Haskell, Oklahoma.

[redacted]

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FILE NO. 100-2690

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Richmond, Virginia	11-2-43	10-21,26-43	[redacted] BEC:DHC

TITLE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

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CLASS. & EXT. BYSP/16SVlci 11-26-98
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-24-90

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 23, 1943, at Richmond, Virginia.

DETAILS: AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA:

[redacted]

[redacted]

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE RICHMOND FIELD DIVISION

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA:

Will follow the activities of this organization and particularly for evidence of Communist infiltration.

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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